

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1855.

[No. 1346.]

Vol. V.]

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,
at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM

In bbls. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sage in bbls, tierces and bls.

Chocolate
White and brown Soap and
Mould and dip Candles
Raffins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Tigs in kegs and trails,
Ovens' Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c. — ALSO,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres,
Hulls, Flains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Sage, Blackicks, blue Friezes,
Chambrases, Ruffles, Yarn Stockings,
Chambrases and Calicoes,
Kith Linen, Silefia do.,
Dunaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
Kith Mullins and Table Cloths,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats and sundry other
articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Dec. 20.

10 pipes well flavor'd Holland

60 casks Dutch Linseed Oil,
2 bales German Ticklenburgh
1 cask Britannias,
1 do. Platillas Royal,

Just Imported from Rotterdam,
In the brig Nancy, Spalding,

AND FOR SALE BY
J. & T. Vowell,

WHO HAVE IN STORE,
A few pipes old Madeira Wine, fit
for immediate use.

Three bbls. old Grenada Rum,
Three casks Clover Seed,
Ten pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy.

Cash given for Otter and
Mint Shins.

April 25.

JAMES SANDERSON
Has received, in addition to his late general sup-
plies, which he will sell, by the quantity, v.e.
ry low, and on liberal credit;

10 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Bran-

4 puncheons second proof Antigua Rum,
20 barrels New England ditto.

5 pipes particular Tenerife Wine.
11 half pipes do. do. do.

25 casks of art, 2 and half dozen in each,
9 boxes best London Mustard, 15 dozen

6 do. do. Double Gloucester Cheese.
20 hogheads Black Quart Bottles.

ALSO,
28 hogheads Virginia TOBAC-

CO now in store.
May 31.

BUILDING LOTS.

HALF an acre of ground, on the
corner of Washington and Duke Streets,
will be laid off in lots, to suit applicants, and
will be had at a moderate annual rent forever.

HEWES & MILLER.
June 19.

This day is Published,
And for Sale at ROBERT GRAY'S Book-

store, and THIS OFFICE,
(PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.)
AN ABSTRACT

OF AN
APOLOGY,

For Renouncing the Jurisdiction
OF THE
SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.

BEING
A Compendious View of the GOSPEL,
AND A FEW REMARKS ON THE
CONFESSION OF FAITH.

By Robert Marshall, John Dunlavy, Richard
M. Mar, Barton W. Stone, John Thompson.
May 2.

A few Copies of the American
Gardener, for sale by Robert Gray, in
King-Street.

Fresh Fruit.

THIS DAY RECEIVED,
Per the schooner Eliza, from New-Providence,
A quantity of

Pine-Apples, Limes, &c.
All in excellent order.

John A. Burford.

July 11.

Mandeville & Jameffon

Are now landing, and offer for Sale,
10 puncheons high proof Jamaica

Rum.
10 hogheads Barbadoes Molasses.
8 hogheads St. Croix Sugars.

English F and FF Gunpowder.
Philadelphia Loaf Sugars.
Patent Shot and Bar-Lead.

May 29.

BEEF AND PORK.

We have just received, prime and
mef's Beef, in barrels and half barrels; prime
Pork, in barrels and half barrels—all of excel-
lent quality.

Hewes & Miller.

June 24.

Mill-Stones & Boulting-Cloths.

We want to buy one pair of
4 or 4 and an half feet Cologne Mill Stones.—
We have one pair of 6 feet Burr Mill-Stones for
sale: Also, five hundred dollars worth of Boul-

ting-Cloths; which will be sold a bargain, to
any body who will take the whole of them.

Hewes & Miller.

June 20.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
AT HIS GROCERY STORE,

King near Washington Street,
HAS JUST RECEIVED

FROM PHILADELPHIA, &c. &c.
—A SUPPLY OF—

Fresh teas, particularly selected,
6000 lbs. green coffee,
14 hhd's. St. Croix and St. Martins sugar,
New York and Philadelphia, loaf and lump

sugars.
Old 4th proof Jamaica Spirit,
Do. 2d and 3d proof St. Croix rum,
Cognac brandy,
Holland gin,
Whiskey and
New England rum,
Choice old Madeira,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga and
Port,
Claret in cases,
20 Boxes fresh muscatel raisins,
Very best chocolate,
Dixon's best mustard,
Sallad oil, &c.

With a general assortment of groce-

ries as usual.

The whole of which are of a superi-

or quality, and will be sold on the most reason-
able terms.

JAMES BACON.

May 14.

WILLIAM OXLEY
HAS ON HAND,
Which he will dispose of on terms advantageous
to the purchasers, for cash or notes.

The following Articles, viz.

Superfine and second cloth's
Kerseymeres and swandowns.
Bearskins and seamonghts
Turants and callimancoes.
Bombazets and willborea
Common and boild camblets
Silk, cotton, and worsted hosiery.
English extra long silk gloves.
Silk twist and thread
Diaper and common tapes
Paper and pound pins
White and printed marseilles
Laces, edgings and gimpes
Elegant black and white lace veils
Patent do. do.
Satin peolong and silk handkerchiefs
4-4, 9-8, and 6-4 Cambrick muslin
India Jaconet do.
Fustiana, buckram, &c. &c.

ALSO,
A few bales of Negro Caddies, and one trunk
silk and cotton slighs.

January 7.

For LIVERPOOL.

The SHIP

WILLIAM,

Captain John Bacon;

Two hundred and 64 tons burthen, nearly
new. Advances, will be made on consignments
per this vessel. The freight will be moderate.
Apply to

William Hodgson.

July 2.

TO RENT.

A convenient two-story Brick-house
on Wilkes Street, opposite Capt. George Slacum's
—For terms apply to

John C. Vowell.

July 6.

LAWRASON & FOWLE

Have just received, by the brig Harmony, Robert
B. Hall, master, from Boston.

3 bales best Beerboon Currahs
3 do. Sewing Twine
2 chests Young Hyfon } FRESH TEAS.
5 do. Imperial
20 boxes best Spanish Segars
2 pipes first quality Cognac Brandy.

40 barrels N. E. Rum
5 hhd's. retailing Molasses
7 barrels Sperm. Oil
a few boxes Sperm. Candles
40 boxes brown Soap
And a quantity of Plaster Paris.

July 6.

SUGARS.

Seventy hhd's. and } MUSCOVADO SUGAR,
Twenty-two bbls.
Thirty one bags Cocoa, received by sloop Sloop
Diana, from Martinico—for sale on reasonable
terms by

John C. Thos. Vowell.

WHO HAVE ON HAND

Holland Gin of excellent flavor in
Pipes,
Fourth proof Brandy,
Jamaica Rum,
Liverpool Fine Salt,
1000 bushels Indian Corn,
1200 do. black-eyed Peas, in good ship.
ping order,

July 6.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

About 30,000

White Oak Hoghead & Barrel

Staves,

Of good quality: Also,

A few squared Logs of Walnut.

WM. HODGSON.

July 5.

JUST RECEIVED.

AND FOR SALE,

69 barrels prime pork,
12 barrels peas, suitable for the West-India
market.

WM. HODGSON.

July 3.

The subscribers have just received, by
the Pack, from Norfolk,

30 barrels prime Beef,
20 do. Pork.

Lawrason & Fowle.

June 24.

For Sale, on liberal Credit,

90 hogheads

South Potomac Tobacco,

Now in store—Also,

4 do. Kappahannock;
Suitable for the West-India market.

James Sanderson.

June 20.

FOR SALE.

20 puncheons Jamaica RUM,
LAST YEAR'S CROP,
Just received and for Sale on reasonable terms.

John & Thos. Vowell.

May 9.

GUNPOWDER TEA.

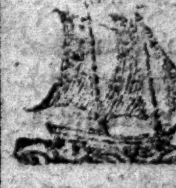
A few boxes of the very best quality just
received by

Mandeville & Jameffon.

May 15.

PUBLIC SALE.

On FRIDAY next, at half past 3 o'clock, in
the afternoon, will be sold, on Messrs. Rick-
etts and Newton's wharf.



The Sloop
EAGLE,

Burthen 250 barrels. Terms
will be made known at the place
of sale.

P. C. Marsteller.

July 16.

FOR SALE.

On a very liberal credit for approved
paper,
THE SCHOONER



HENRIETTA,

A beautiful vessel, in complete
order for sea, burthen 550 barrels. For terms
apply to

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

July 13.

Mackarel & Whiskey.

110 barrels of MACKAREL just received,
per schooner Hiram, from Rhode Island:

ALSO,

35 barrels strong proof RYE WHISKEY—
and
30 kegs manufactured James-River TOBAC-

CO, warranted good. These articles will be
sold low. Apply to

John & Thomas Vowell.

July 16.

L.C.S.T.

On Wednesday, the 10th instant, between the
Branch Bank of Washington and Alexandria,

A BILL, drawn by Mr. John Proudhit, of
Norfolk, on Mr. Butler Cooke, of Wash-

ington, for 500 dollars, dated Norfolk, 25th
day of June, at 60 days, in my favor; accepted
29th, and endorsed by me.

Any person having found this Bill, will be
pleased to deposit it at the Branch Bank, in
Washington, or deliver it to the subscriber.

The payment being stop, it can be of no use
to the finder.

William Hodgson.

Alexandria, July 13.

POTOMAC COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual
Meeting of the Stockholders of the Potomac
Company, will be held according to law at
the Union Tavern in George Town, on Monday
the 5th day of August next, on which occasion a
full meeting of the proprietors is requested, when
the proceedings of the Board of Directors, toge-
ther with the disbursements of the Treasurer since
the last general meeting, will then be laid be-
fore them for their consideration.

By order of the Board,

Joseph Carleton,

Treasurer Potomac Company.

George July 9.

(10)

d5A

TUNIS CRAVEN.

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

An elegant assortment of goods, selected from
the latest importations, in Phila-
delphia and Baltimore.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloths and
cassimeres,
Cotton cassimeres,
White and coloured
jeans, nankeens and
fustians,
Long and short nan-
keens,
Blue do.
White and coloured
marseilles,
Waistcoating,
4-4 7-8, Irish lin-
ens, long lawns,
4-4 7-8, Shirting cot-
ton,
Irish and Flanders sheet-
ing,
Plattillas,
Britannias,
Silefias,
Silk, cotton and thread
hosiery,
Diaper table cloths,
Napkins,
Chintz calicoes and

coloured cambricks,
Dimities,
6-4 9 8, Cambrick
mullins,
India, buck, jaconet
and mull mull, mul-
lins,
Colonade and crossbar-
red striped cambrick
ditto,
Lace,
6-4 Lace Shaw's,
Long ditto,
Super brocade do.
English and French silk
gloves,
Kid ditto,
Pie nie mitts,
English split straw bow-
nets,
Madrass and bandanna
handkerchiefs,
Bates,
Mummodies,
Gurrahs, &c. &c.

All of which he has determined to
sell at the most reduced prices.

May 15.

From the New-York Evening Post.

DUTTON'S ORATION.

We have just received from a friend in Boston, a copy of the Oration delivered there on the July anniversary, by WARREN DUTTON, Esq. the perusal of which has afforded us so much satisfaction, that we think we cannot furnish our readers with any thing more worthy their acceptance than a copious extract from it.

Sound principles, deep reflections, and instructive inference, expressed in a style terse and correct, characterise this production. We are proud to add that we number the author in the list of personal friends.

"Our government is so much founded in opinion, that errors in speculation will frequently produce practical mischiefs. Hence the importance of correct notions, and the utility of exposing prevailing and popular errors. Because the people of these states are enlightened, they have been told that they are all intelligence; because they are virtuous, they have been taught that they have no vices. But while it is said with honest pride, that no people ever existed, whose habits, manners, and opinions, could give such powerful aids to a free government, it ought to be said with equal sincerity, that they are subject to like passions with other men. They consist of the rich and the poor, the simple and the wise, the idle and the industrious, the virtuous and the depraved. They have prejudices which are strong in proportion as they are unreasonable; they have vanity which may be flattered, and passions which may be excited. They are impatient of restraints when they are felt; they are credulous of course, the prey of impostors, liable to sudden impulses, blind in their zeal, and violent in their resentments. These all belong to human nature, and philosophy has not yet found out their cure: till it does, government must be suited to men as they are.

Recently escaped from the grasp of arbitrary power, and still smarting with the pain, the people of this country behold no dangers but in the form of monarchy. The prevailing sentiment is, that the people cannot have too much power, nor the government too little. While it is uncontrolled in their own hands it is harmless, and becomes terrible only when exercised in the form of regular authority. Government is regarded as a matter of convenience, rather than necessity; and as there is little need of any, it may be changed or new modelled without hazard. A revolution, therefore, carries no terrors with it, because it is considered as an experiment, which, like a prescription in medicine, may be safely tried till it succeeds. Such opinions are natural, as they are founded in a just abhorrence of despotism; they are dangerous because they are extreme, and blind us to the approach of evils more palpable, and nearer home.

Another popular error connected with this is, that the power of the people is their liberty, or that whatever they can do they have a right to do. It is true, that every man has a right, by honest industry, to grow as rich and as learned as his neighbor, but every man has not the disposition or ability. Hence distinctions will exist, which are entitled to equal protection; but indolence and vice say, are not all men equal, and are we not poor? The member of Congress from Pennsylvania, in his late address to his constituents, observes, that he has now returned to his plough, and shall use his best endeavors to prevent all rich men and men of talents from being elected to office. If such sentiments prevail neither the rich nor the wise can long hope to remain in peaceful obscurity; the property of the one will be confiscated, and the other driven into exile. The opinion is not new, but not the less dangerous for that reason. It is in the very spirit of Jack Cade's project for reformation, of agrarian laws and national decrees.

Liberty is not the creature of a day, nor can it be secured by merely making a new constitution or altering an old one. It is to the political body what health is to the natural: the effect of a well adjusted system. It is the result of the moral sense or religious conscience of men, operating upon their thoughts and desires; of known laws wisely made, and administered uniformly, without fear or partiality, supported in the last resort by the arm of government. Factions will exist, lawful authority will be resisted; there then must be a power which can be relied upon for the protection of rights, the suppression of insurrections, and the resistance of popular delusion. This security, without which there can be no liberty, ought not to rest upon the influ-

ence or popularity of any one man, however great or good.

The demagogue who collects five hundred followers, by abusing their credulity, or leading their vanity, is to the extent of his power a despot. It is true he is satisfied with the name of servant, and leaves to them all the titles of sovereignty; still he is the rival of the government, and issues his orders like a chieftain, and receives an obedience as prompt as it is blind. If he seeks office, his followers are immediately put to their tasks. One is employed to blazon his supposed virtues, another to rub out the spots in his reputation. He is soon fitted and furnished to his station, and must preserve it by the same means he used to acquire it. He is therefore a demagogue in office more dangerous than before, in proportion as the empire of hypocrisy is enlarged, and the means of spreading popular delusions multiplied. He opens his great ware-house of corruption where reputation is bought and sold, and thankfully receives the offerings of the pillory and the jail. He becomes of course hostile to all subordination and just authority; the enemy of that liberty which permits every man to sit under his own vine and fig tree without fear of molestation.

Such is the tremendous difference between democracy and republicanism.

The abuse of language or the substitution of names for realities is one of the most successful instruments ever wielded in the demolition of governments.

We must never forget, says Mirabeau, the ablest of the revolutionary leaders, that words are things; and surely it can never be forgotten, while memory holds her seat or history is faithful to her charge. If experience made the world wiser it might be useful to compile a dictionary, containing a number of names and phrases, with the revolutionary explanations, designed particularly for the information of free governments. Opening this book and looking at the words "economy," we might read this explanation. A word used by demagogues, in and out of office, to delude the multitude; the art of growing rich without revenue and strong without force, also the maintenance of courts without judges; the science of preventing war by rancor and submission, or a willingness to pay for what is one's own, provided the expense of fighting for it can be saved; in fine, a disposition to save every thing but what is worth saving, or the exchange of national honor for innumerable tracts of wilderness, "political toleration," or equal and exact justice to all men; a phrase often used by men now in office, to gain the confidence of the credulous, and dissipate the fears of those who can be made easy by their hopes, also the punishment of political heresy. "Aristocrat" or "federalist," a term of reproach applied to the ablest and most virtuous men of the country, to render them unpopular. "Independent judiciary," a phrase not to be found in this dictionary.

(To be continued.)

Description of POMPEY'S PILLAR, in the neighbourhood of Alexandria, in Egypt, and an Anecdote of some English Sea Officers there. From Irwin's Voyage up the Red Sea.

IN the afternoon a large party of us sailed out to take a view of Pompey's Pillar, the theme of the present age, and the admiration of past times. Besides my companions and myself, we were joined by the two English commanders of the ships in the harbour, and Monsieur Meillon, and some young gentlemen of the French factory. We mounted the first asses that presented themselves for hire, and attended by our Janizary, took the course we pursued yesterday. We left the convent on our right, and presently came among broken arches and long pavements, which are the remains of an aqueduct. Several towers reared up their dismantled heads on each side of us, whose appearance pronounced them to have been posts of great importance and strength. A number of stately pillars next engaged our attention. They are placed in two parallel lines, and seem to have formerly supported some magnificent portico. The pillars are of granite, or thebaic marble, and about thirty feet high, of a single stone; and we counted no less than thirty of them still standing. But however choice these columns might be in any other place, they were but soils to the pillar which now appeared before us. We had been buried amid the ruins and the hills of sand, which the winds have thrown up, when, leaving the city by the gate of Roseto, we came unexpectedly upon the Pillar. It is impossible to tell which is most worthy of admiration, the height, the workmanship, or the condition of this Pillar. By the best ac-

counts we can obtain, it is an hundred and ten feet high. The shaft, which is of a single stone of granite, is ninety feet, and the pedestal is twenty feet more. It is of the Corinthian order, which gives a beautiful dignity to its simplicity, rarely to be met with in modern architecture. It has suffered little or no injury from time. The polish upon the shaft has wonderfully withstood the buffeting of the tempest; and it promises to hand down a patriot name to the latest posterity of the ignorant native, who has no other trace of the fame of Pompey! The pedestal has been somewhat damaged by the instruments of travellers, who are curious to possess a relic of this antiquity; and one of the valves of the column was immovably brought down about four years ago, by a prank of some English captains, which is too ludicrous to pass over.

These jolly sons of Neptune had been pushing about the cannon on board one of the ships in the harbor, until a strange freak entered into one of their brains. The eccentricity of the thought occasioned it immediately to be adopted; and its apparent impossibility was but a spur for putting it into execution. The boat was ordered, and with proper implement for the attempt, these enterprising heroes pushed ashore, to drink a bowl of punch on the top of Pompey's Pillar! At the spot they arrived; and many contrivances were proposed to accomplish the desired point. But their labor was vain; and they began to despair of success, when the genius who struck out the frolic, happily suggested the means of performing it. A man was dispatched to the city for a paper kite. The inhabitants were by this time apprized of what was going forward, and flocked in crowds to be witnesses of the address and boldness of the English. The governor of Alexandria was told that these seamen were about to pull down Pompey's Pillar. But whether he gave them credit for their respect to the Roman warrior, or to the Turkish government, he left them to themselves, and politely answered, that the English were too great patriots to injure the remains of Pompey. He knew little, however, of the disposition of the people who were engaged in this undertaking. Had the Turkish empire rose in opposition, it would not, perhaps at that moment have deterred them. The kite was brought, and flown so directly over the pillar, that when it fell on the other side, the string lodged upon the capital. The chief obstacle was now overcome. A two inch-rope was tied to one end of the string, and drawn over the pillar by the end to which the kite was affixed. By this rope one of the seamen ascended to the top, and in less than an hour a kind of shroud was constructed, by which the whole company went up, and drank their punch amid the shouts of the astonished multitude. To the eye below, the capital of the pillar does not appear capable of holding more than one man upon it; but our seamen found it could contain no less than eight persons very conveniently. It is astonishing that no accident befel these mad-caps, in a situation so elevated, that would have turned a landman giddy in his sober senses. The only document which the pillar received, was the loss of the volute before mentioned; which came down with a thundering sound, and was carried to England by one of the captains as a present to a lady who commissioned him for a piece of the pillar. The discovery which they made, amply compensated for this mischief; as without their evidence the world would not have known at this hour, that there was originally a statue upon this pillar, one foot and ancle of which are still remaining. The statue was, probably of Pompey himself; and must have been of a gigantic size, to have appeared of a man's proportion at so great a height.

There are circumstances in this story which might give it an air of fiction, were it not demonstrated beyond all doubt. Besides the testimony of many eye witnesses the adventurers themselves have left us a token of the fact, by the initials of their names, which are very legible in black paint just beneath the capital.

HOGARTH.

Mr. Hogarth used to tell a story of his being once in company with several artists, who were boasting of uncommon works each had executed. One in particular, said he had written a volume in folio with a single pen which he had mended 199 times. Another declared he had finished an Equestrian Statue with only a broken knife for a chisel, and a rolling pin for a mallet. A third stated, he had engraved a copper-plate with no other tool than a rusty nail. "I told them," said Hogarth, "that I once painted a Sacred History piece with one color, which was neither heightened nor lowered; making

the back ground shades, &c. with one unaltered color." The company expressed their astonishment, and begged he would relate the method of completing his performance. Hogarth thus informed them.

"I was sent for by sir Thomas Thornton, a man of singular disposition, to paint his stair-case with some sacred historical piece, applicable to a circumstance which happened to him once: which was his being at sea; when he was pursued and taken by some Algerine pirates. I asked him what he thought of the Egyptians pursuing the children of Israel thro' the red sea?"

"Egad," said sir Thomas, "a lucky thought. Well, my dear friend, begin it as soon as possible. But stay, stay! hold! What is your price? I always like to make a bargain with you gentlemen of the brush."

"Dear Sir," answered Hogarth, "I can give no answer to that until I have finished. I shall not be unreasonable; you will pay me, I dare say, as an artist."

"Hey, egad, that you may depend on," said the baronet; "but stay, stay! hold! I can't think of exceeding 10 guineas."

Hogarth, piqued to have his talents so undervalued, accepted the terms on condition that five of the ten pieces should be paid in advance. The five guineas were paid, and the painter desired to begin immediately.

Hogarth rose early the next morning and took with him some common red paint, with which single color he covered the stair case from top to bottom. He then went to sir Thomas's chamber, and knocked at the door. The awakened knight asked—"Hey! Who's there?"

"Hogarth," answered the painter. "Well! what do you want?" said sir Thomas.

"The job is done, sir Thomas," said Hogarth.

"Done?" asked the other. "Hey the devil! no, sure! The stair case done already! Hold, hey—stay, stay! Let me get on my morning gown—done—hey—what, a week's work done in a—hey. Stay, stay!"

The knight hobbled out of his chamber as fast as his gouty legs would permit; and rubbing his eyes, cried out—

"What the d—l have we here?"

"The red sea, sir," Hogarth answered.

"The red sea!" said the astonished knight.

"Hey! Stay, stay! Hold! hold! But where the d—l are the children of Israel?"

"They are all gone over," said the painter.

"They are all gone over," said the painter. "They are all gone over," said the painter. "Hey! stay, stay! hold, hold! but, zounds, where are the Egyptians?"

"They are all drowned, sir Thomas," said Hogarth, who was considerably pleased to have thus so properly chastised the illiberal treatment which he had received. [Lewis's Comic Sketches.]

SNOFF.—By SOUTHEY.

A delicate pinch! oh how it tingles up The quitted nose; and fills the eyes And breath, till in one comfortable sneeze, The full collected pleasure bursts at last! Most rare Columbus! thou shalt be for this The only Christopher in my calendar. Why, but for thee, the uses of the nose Were half unknown, and its capacity Of joy. The summer gale that from the heath At mid noon glittering with the golden furze, Bears its balsamic odour but provokes, Not satisfies the sense; and all the flowers, That with their unsubstantial fragrance tempt, And disappoint, bloom for short a space, That half the year the nostrils would keep Lent. But that the kind Tobaccosist admits No winter in his work; when Nature sleeps, His wheels roll on, and still administer A plenitude of joy, a tangible well.

What is Peru and those Golcondan mines To the VIRGINIA? miserable realms, They furnish gold for knaves, and gems for fools, But thine are common comforts! to omit Pipe panegyric and tobacco praise, Think what the general joy the snuff-box gives Europe; and, far above Pizarro's name, Write RALEIGH in thy records of renown! Him let the fool boy blith, if he behold His master's box produc'd, for when he sees The thumb and finger of authority Stuff up the nostrils; when hat, head and wig Shake all; when, on the waistcoat black, the dust Cease drop falls brown, soon shall the brow secrete, Relax, and from vilupetative lips Words, that of birch remind not, founts of praise, And jokes, that must be laughed at, shall proceed.

Adventurers in Lottery No. 3, for the Encouragement of Literature, may know the fate of their Tickets, on application to the Printer, and paying 12 and half cents for each ticket. July 15.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser THURSDAY, JULY 18.

Melancholy Accident.—Yesterday a boat was killed by lightning on the coast near the town of Melancholy, near the coast of the Red Sea. Two others were killed at and near the coast of the Red Sea. The vessel was getting under way, and on board were about two miles from the coast when they met their untimely end.

THE Public are respectfully Mr. O'Kelly is again to preach at the meeting-house, on Fairfax-street, next evening, at early candle-light—and on Monday, at 11 o'clock.

By a circular letter from the Secretary, dated on the 12th July 1840, the consuls and commercial agents of the United States are instructed to forbear to issue any certificate whatever relative to the passage of foreign vessels by citizens of the United States, except to such persons as may satisfy the consuls and commercial agents, that the purchase was made on credit, and that they are also restrained from issuing the exception itself after the expiration of two months from the date of the instruction.

THE COUNTRY PARSON.

BEWARE OF AN IDLER. A hungry wolf is not more dangerous to a flock of sheep, nor a cat to a man on a table, than is the idler to the industrious neighborhood.

A pleasant story is told of a fellow who went into a town market and placed himself in the centre thereof, that he might be the first to beggar to go to his jaws and yawn, in a formal manner (so great is the power of a yawn) the whole of the butchers, as they went to their shambles, began to gape and yawn.

The tale, whether true or false, is a satirical allusion to the influence of an idler within his sphere. The idler, who views his neighbor's laziness on his porch, begins immediately to draw various comparisons. "He is a life of labor," says he, "and I sweat; but yonder man, who is a life of idleness, is as fat as a pig, and is as happy as a king." In the midst of summer, when the rays of the sun oppress the whole animal creation, there is a man who has not experienced the attractive power of an idler as he has the shade of "Lo!" cries one, "Lawrence seated under the shade of a building; doubtless it is a refreshing place; come let us go to Lawrence." Friend if thou wouldst pursue an object more estimable than ease and ease; something that would be to thyself, to thy family, to the public.

Attracting by his evil example of disciples around him, the idler is an important personage. He is the source of Vice and wickedness, and groups whom the evil influence of idleness hath collected together, themselves with trifles; serious topics of discourse are too burdensome for their minds; squibs, cranberry sauce, and only palatable. When the idler hath spread himself upon a sofa, and flies to him just as he is, then comes David, and Ephraim, the hatter; and the scribe. The tale passeth every one is merry. Meanwhile, journeyeth to the west, and to the east, and David, and Ephraim, is neglected; and the tale is unfinished. Verily it is a tale under the enchantment of poverty will overtake them.

The idler is generally mischievous, and is always in the way to render some one miserable. He gathereth on the tattle of the day, and retails it to regale his companions with his supreme delight; and his diversion.

Wherever these idlers abound, wealth & virtuous morals decay, and corrupt youth, and the

Melancholy Accident.—Yesterday afternoon four persons were killed by lightning on board a small vessel in Occoquan Creek, near the mills—two others related to this town, Mr. Isaac Turner; two others related to and near the mills, Mr. Koster, Lindsay and Beckwith Koster; the fourth was a black man. We understand, just as the vessel was getting under way, they stepped on board to sail about two miles for pleasure, and had not been there more than five minutes before they met their untimely end.

THE Public are respectfully notified, that Mr. O'Kelly is again to preach in the new Meeting House, on Fairfax Street, next Saturday evening, at early candle-light—and on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock.

By a circular letter from the secretary of State, dated on the 12th July 1805, the consuls and commercial agents of the United States are instructed to forbear to issue any certificate whatever relative to purchases of foreign vessels by citizens of the United States, except to such persons as may satisfy the consuls and commercial agents, that the purchase was made without knowing this alteration in their instructions—and that they are also restrained from allowing the exception itself after the expiration of two months from the date of the advertisement they are directed to publish of this instruction.

THE COUNTRY PARSON.

BEWARE OF AN IDLER.

A hungry wolf is not more dangerous to a flock of sheep, nor a cat to a mouse, than an idle man is to the industry of a neighborhood.

A pleasant story is told of a fellow who went into a town market and placing himself in the centre thereof that he might be seen by the butchers, began to gape wide his jaws and yawn, in a formal manner, when (so great is the power of sympathy) the whole of the butchers, as they stood at their shambles, began to gape and yawn in concert.

The tale, whether true or false, is explanatory of the influence of an idler on those within his sphere. The industrious citizen, who views his neighbor lolling indolently on his porch, begins immediately to draw various comparisons. "Behold," saith he, "mine is a life of labor; I toil; and I sweat; but yonder man, who is not richer than I am, pleasantly passeth away his time, juggling the cards and inquietudes of the world from him with smoke from a cigar, or an old tobacco pipe; I will go and do likewise." Foolish man thou hadst better not.

In the midst of summer, when the meridian rays of the sun oppress by their intense heat the whole animal creation, who is there that has not experienced the attractive power of an idler as he loiters in the shade? "Lo!" crieth one, "there is Lawrence seated under the shadow of yonder building; doubtless it is a cool and refreshing place; come let us go and sit with Lawrence." Friend if thou valuest life, thou hadst better mind thy business; and pursue an object more estimable than pleasure and ease; some thing that will be profitable to thyself, to thy family, thy friends, or the public.

Attracted by his evil example a circle of disciples around him, the idler becomes an important personage. He is the instrument of Vice and worketh wonders: The groups whom the evil influence of his indolence hath collected together, amuse themselves with trifles; serious and weighty topics of discourse are too burdensome for their minds; squibs, cranks, and legends are only palatable. When the chief idler hath spread himself upon the portico, Nathan the carpenter espies him leaveth his work, and flies to him just to have a little chat; Then comes David, the smith, and Ephraim, the hatter; and Barnaby, the scribe. The tale passeth round, and every one is merry. Meanwhile the sun journeyeth to the west, and the work of Nathan, and David, and Ephraim, and Barnaby, is neglected; and when called for, it is unfinished. Verily if they continue under the enchantment of the idler, poverty will overtake them.

The idler is generally mischievous: He playeth off tricks, and is always contriving stratagems to render some one ridiculous in order that he may have a subject for merriment: He gathereth on his memory the tattle of the day, and retaileth it in scraps to regale his companions. A joke is his supreme delight; and ribaldry his highest diversion.

Wherever these idlers abound health, wealth & virtuous morals decay. Their cherishing corrupt youth, and lead very of

ten to drunkenness. Full many an honest citizen has fallen a prey to the vicious practices of an idler.

Beware of him therefore: for his is the road to poverty, and the path that leadeth to misery.

But think not my brethren that the country parson is a foe to recreation. Oh! no. It is salutary to the son of industry. There are times and seasons for pleasure and for past time, which should not be neglected. It is wholesome to the mind as well as to the body, to indulge them occasionally, in decorous playfulness & innocent diversion.

(Charles Times.)

The following SONG was sung at Portsmouth, (New-Hampshire) at the late celebration of American Independence, and repeated with enthusiasm:—

THE HOBBIES PARODIED.

THAT each has his Hobby, we're not now learn,
The doctrine's authentic, we have it in Sterne.
His hobby was wit, humor, pathos combin'd,
Uncle Toby rode foremost, and Trim jogg'd behind.

All on Hobbies, &c.

Great Washington's hobby, from first dawning youth,
Was virtue, and valor, and wisdom, and truth.
While Jefferson's hobby, on Chesterfield's plan,
Was to rise in the Statesman, but first in the Man.

That's his Hobby, &c.

Sage Adams's hobby was science profound,
With a just rule to measure, and plummet to sound.
In pursuit of true wisdom, despising fatigue,
For a courtier too honest, too frank for intrigue.

His Wisdom's our Hobby.

Jay's hobby was Country; he ne'er would forsake her,
As wise as old Plato, and plain as a Quaker.
Burnt, for treaties, in effigy, slander'd his fame,
Like the Phoenix more vigorous, he rose from the same.

His Country's his Hobby.

Franklin's hobby was lightning rods, thunder and fire,
How he joy'd to bestride the electrical wire!
When Oppression's bolts strove Freedom's sons to disjoint,
He repell'd the Explosion, and stuck to the point.

That was his Hobby.

Britain's hobby her Navy, the nation to awe,
Curb the tyrant of France, and to ocean give law.

Napoleon's hobby is policy fly,
And his empire (like Satan) is built on a lie.

Power's his Hobby.

The various departments of State have their hobbies,
To please their dumb Idol, the principal job is.
Down's hobby's to end each report with a guile,
And to ward all exceptions, concludes more or less.

That's his Hobby.

The Jacobins hobby to lie without shame,
When probity better would answer their aim.
Should they happen to blunder on truth by mistake,
They start, and turn pale, as if hit by a snake.

Lying's their Hobby.

The Federalists' hobby to talk, not to act is,
In theory perfect, deficient in practice.
Like the victim at Gaza, they sleep without fear,
And permit the Philistines their tresses to tear.

That's their Hobby.

Johnny Randolph's lame hobby's the President's chair,
And he capers like mad on his wind-broken mare.
His Stile's was the hobby of a finer ne'er man saw,
Whom the top's no more like than a hog to a hand-saw.

Poor lame Hobby.

Gilman's hobby, tho' life, was to all well his part,
From this law no temptation could make him depart.

All the wife and the good, who beheld his just rule,
Hail with blessings this pupil of Washington's School.

He's their Hobby.

Our General Court's hobby's to choose something new,
They've chose a new Clerk, a new Secretary too,
Their new Gov'nor to honor, with triumph we're told,
They've chose a new door-keeper—turn'd out the old.

That's their Hobby.

Connecticut's hobby's to manage the beast,
Of all States in the Union corrupted the least,
Massachusetts' fine hobby still canters along,

With ease and with grace; for the charger is strong.

Strong's their Hobby.

Our hobby's New-England, who ne'er like a ninny,
Will submit to the nod of slave-making Virginia.
Till Tom's doughty gun boats and Matt's armed an lance,
Capture's Britain's whole navy, and conquers all France.

New-England's our Hobby.

From the CONNECTICUT GAZETTE.

[ORIGINAL]

By R. D. Junr.—second officer on board ship Iris. Occasioned by seeing a number of mountainous islands of ice.*

Long let the unlettered muse presume to sing,
And tell the tale; as constant as the song
Pluck some fond laurel, to that Goddess bring
Who bore our barque in safety all along.

Thus 'twas the hour, nor had our sun yet crown'd
Yon horizon, or chas'd Aurora's dawn,
Hark! from aloft, attend the fault'ring sound,
"An island, huge, to leeward just has gone."

"How does it bear? Two points on the lee bow;
"Spring well your luff, brave boys and nothing off.
"Brace up, my lads, fast gather aft, and now
"A sharp look out on deck and 'loft."

Again a voice invades the ardent ear,
From the fore-top-sail-yard proceeds the sound,
"A lofty isle to windward doth appear,
"And swiftly, with the wind is bearing down."

Now vapors rise, thick fogs obscure the scene,
And exhalations darken all the air;
Nought but one exultant hope to intervene,
"Twixt which and fate might passion claim a tear."

"For who to dumb forgetfulness a prey"
Could his fond passion to dire fate resign,
Where Celia's voice, could ne'er exalt the day,
Nor bring one wreath to deck the muse's shrine.

Hush'd is the wind, yet undulates the wave
To raise the passion and suspend the theme.
When solitude might claim a wat'ry grave,
Nor fate presume to grasp one pleasing dream.

The appearance of these huge masses of congealed waters, when reflected upon by the rays of the sun, at first described from aloft, is truly wonderful. A sensible change takes place in the atmosphere on their approach to leeward—the air is impregnated with frost, and the winds that pass over them with acute and searching chills; while an unpleasant sensation unavoidably possesses the mind, on account of their desolate appearance—knowing our irrecoverable fate should we perchance run foul of them. No less does the apparent scene change than the weather! On first view of them, in lowry weather, they appear like a mountainous contave of land; and, if thick and hazy, like a heavy suspended fog bank—and possess variegated hues, as the birds pass to and from them. The majority of ships, in crossing the Atlantic, about mid-summer, from the north of Europe, bound to the United States, keep well to the northward, chancing there to catch more favorable and constant winds, little apprized of being molested with islands of ice at that season of the year. On the meridians, from 34 to 41 west, and in the parallels, from 42 to 52 north, they are mostly seen by ships from Europe; where they drift, unmolested, from those immense and frozen regions in the north, whence they originate. There was scarcely an arrival at Amsterdam from the United States from the middle of April to that of May last, but was more or less impeded by the ice; and it is doubtful whether many whose long looked for arrival at that place was almost despaired of, have not fallen victims to this phenomenon.

The summit of the largest of these islands, appears from 70 to 90 feet above the surface of the sea, and it is conjectured ere is a treble proportion suppressed beneath the surface; so that the diameter of the largest mass amount to 360 feet.

Yet shall philosophy resume the strain,
Teach the bold sea-boy to disown a fear,
The humble muse all hardships to disdain,
As yet they trust some favored gale is near.

Now from the southern sky cleers up the air,
Whispers the breeze, and chants the swelling gales,
All hands on deck with cheerful speed repair,
Brace round the yards, & trim the spreading sails.

As clears the sky, the isle which first we saw
To windward, dire, just pass'd astern and gone
With pleasing hope we view; yet oft an awe
Steals o'er the breast to damp the extatic dawn.

As wells the breeze, crow'd on, and quick we're o'er
That trackless waste where desolation's spread
A lost inmate, yet baleful power
To crush fond hope, a mansion of the dead.

The fond top-gallant boy, long shall he tell
Unto the partner of his youthful days,
Feats that will on some heavy war dispel
And wake an octave to the muse's lays.

From the AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Receipts for preserving Turnips from insects.

Turnips are so frequently destroyed by a small fly, which feeds on them while young, that farmers are, in a great measure, deterred from attempting to cultivate that valuable root. The following receipts, to prevent the ravages of that destructive insect, having been published in Europe, he pleased to insert them in your Museum, for the benefit of that very useful class of citizens, the yeomanry of the country.

PHILIP SCHUYLER.

RECIPT 1st.

To a quart of turnip seed add one ounce of brimstone finely powdered; put both into a bottle large enough to afford room to shake them well together every day, for four or five days previous to sowing, keeping the bottle well corked.

RECIPT 2d.

Take such a quantity of elder leaves, as when bruised, will yield juice sufficient to cover the turnip seed you intend to sow, in which let it soak about twelve hours; the next day, mix it with the bruised leaves and sow altogether.

If turnip seed is sowed while it rains, it does not require to be harrowed in, and the young plants shoot so strongly, that they soon gain strength.

PROCLAMATION,

By JONAH THOMPSON, Mayor of Alexandria.

IT is hereby made known to the people of Alexandria, that the Commission-ers for superintending the election in the first ward for two members of the Common Council, in the place of Alexander Smith and Jacob Hoffman (resigned) by their return declared Thomas Prest and Mordecai Miller duly elected members of the Common Council of Alexandria. And that the commissioners for superintending the election in the fourth ward for two members of the common council, in the place of Robert Young and Mathew Robinson, resigned, have, by their return, declared John Korn and Ezra Kinsey duly elected members of the common council of Alexandria.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 18th day July, 1805.
JONAH THOMPSON.



Will sail for PHILADELPHIA,

in a few days.

The fast sailing schooner FEDERALIST, now laying at Merchants wharf, and will take a freight on reasonable terms, if immediate application is made to the Captain on board, or William J. Hall.

July 18.

The subscriber wishes to LEASE, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, His two FARMS.

IN Fairfax county, near the Fall's Church, about 13 miles from Alexandria, and about the same distance from George Town—Each farm contains between four and five hundred acres. The lessee may have possession in November next, and can be furnished on the premises with what quantity of Indian corn he may deem necessary at the market price.

BENJAMIN DULANY.

July 18.

27.

